new mexico architecture

March-April 1981

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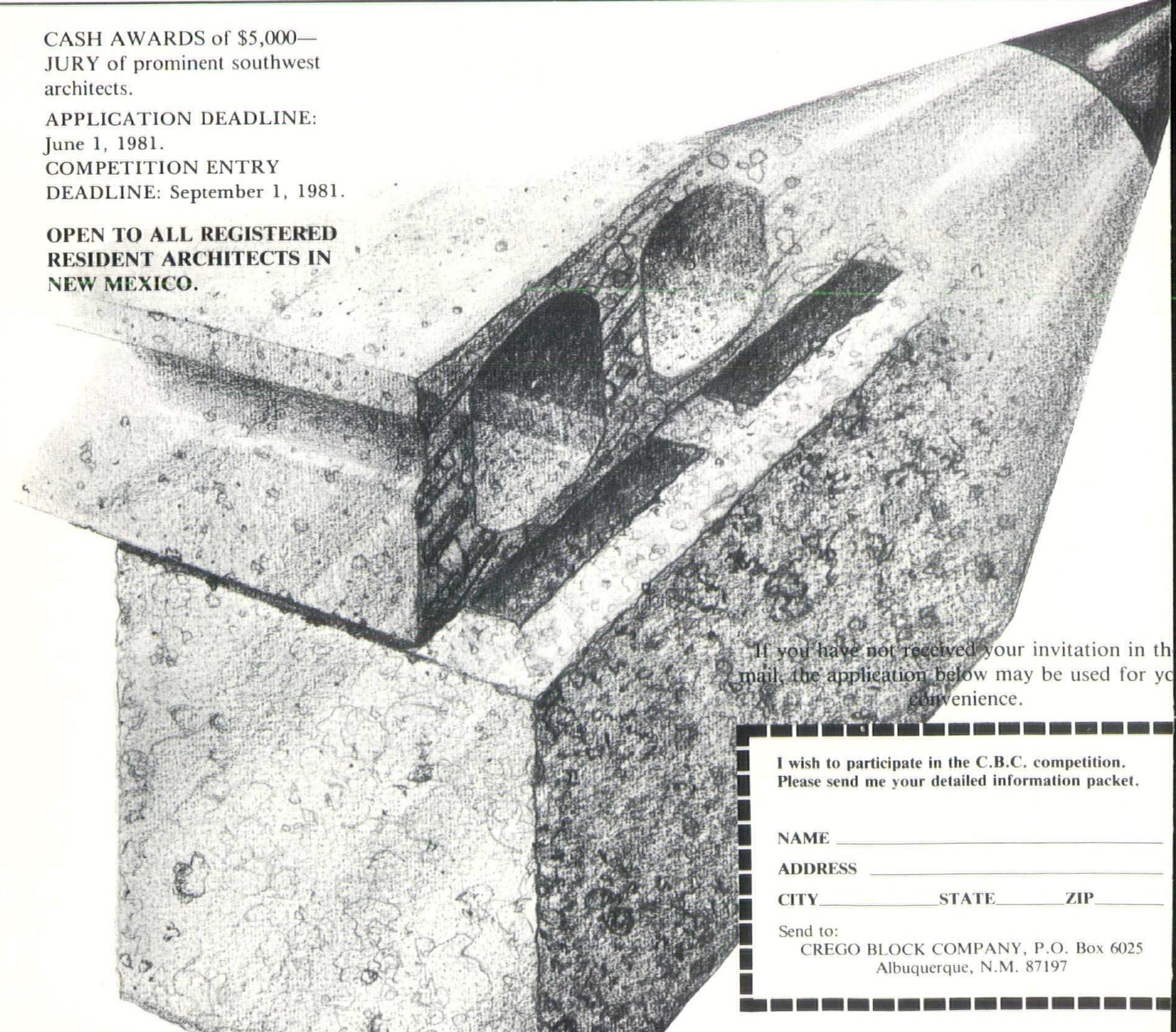
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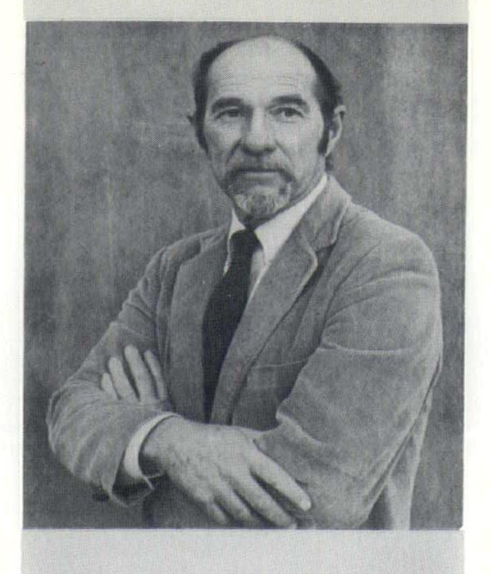
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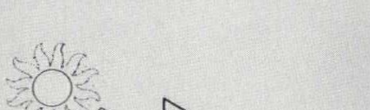
Send to:
CREGO BLOCK COMPANY, P.O. Box 6025
Albuquerque, N.M. 87197

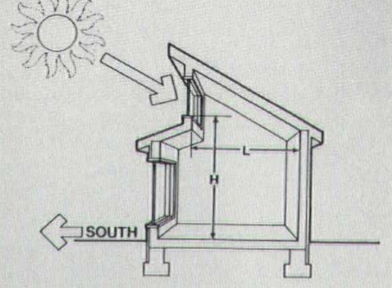


nma

• vol. 23 no. 2 • • march-april 1981 • new mexico architecture

On pages 8 and 9 of this issue we have unpleasant news to share with our readers: Bainbridge Bunting died on February 13, 1981. While many of our readers have already heard this sad news, some of you may not. Bain served this magazine for many years, for seven years as Co-Editor and, until his death, as Editorial Consultant. Bain's contributions to this magazine have been astronomical! *JPC*





The Energy Series, which began with the November/December, 1980 issue will continue with the May/June, 1981 *NMA*.

□ □ □ □

MAGAZINE SUPPORTERS:

The **NMA** staff wishes to thank those members who have contributed to its growth.

Sponser: Charles E. Nolan, Jr.
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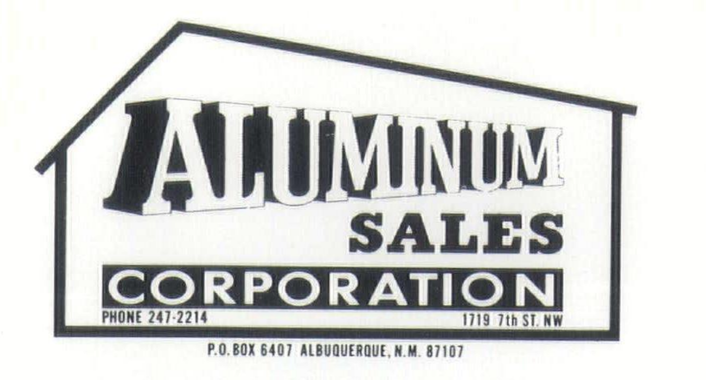
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(Cover: Willow Creek Office Building—Idaho Falls, Idaho)

—Official Publication of the New Mexico Society of Architects, A.I.A.—

International Standard Serial Number—0545-3151

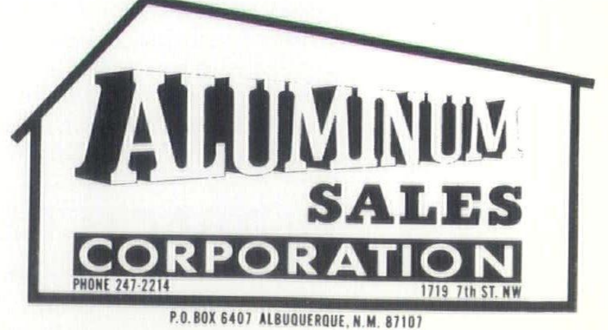
NATIONAL AWARD PRESENTED FOR ALBUQUERQUE SOLAR STRUCTURE

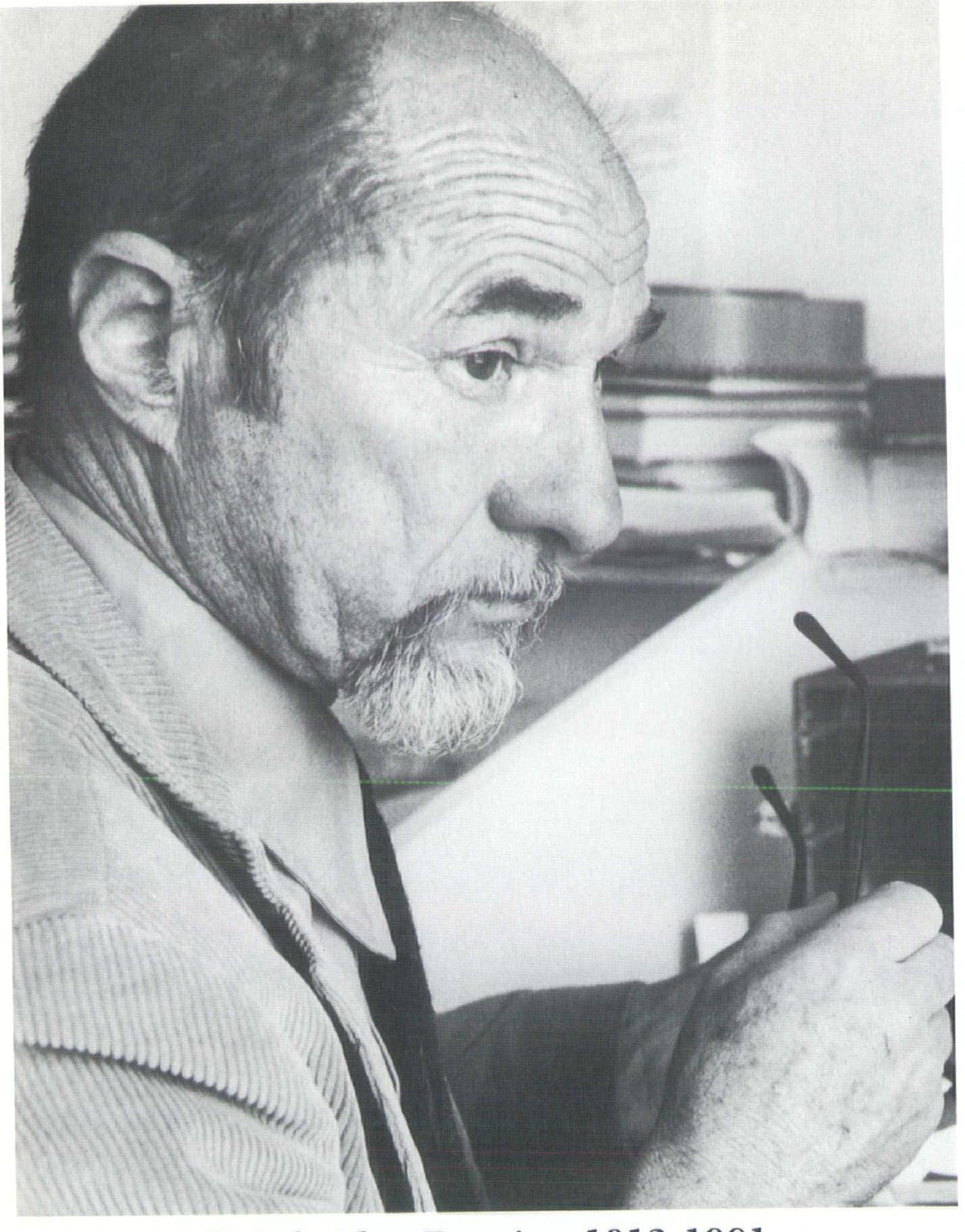


The recently completed Don Quixote Office Plaza, at 11311 Menaul NE, has been awarded the Metal Building of the Year Award from the Metal Building Dealers Association.

ALUMINUM SALES CORP. FURNISHED ROOFING SYSTEM, METAL ROOFING AND SIDING, ROOFING PANELS AND FASCIA, AND ALL ASSOCIATED METAL TRIM.

The solar office structure was built by the Superior Construction Co., with help from the Public Service Company of New Mexico and the Anderson Trane Air Conditioning Co. Heating by passive solar and a gas-fired backup system, the building was recognized for its efficiency and low cost.





Bainbridge Bunting 1913-1981

"Remarkable Teacher"

Bainbridge Bunting died peacefully while asleep in Beverly, Massachusetts. Although Bain had suffered heart attacks over the past several years, the news was none the less a shock to us all. His death leaves a great void in the scholastic community of New Mexico.

A memorial service was held on Sunday, February 22nd, in Keller Hall on the U.N.M. campus. It was a dignified, loving gathering of friends, who, with music, words, and silence gave thoughts and remembrance of how Bain had touched us all.

This photograph was taken by John W. Bucholz.

Bainbridge Bunting, Professor Emeritus of Art, a member of the University of New Mexico faculty since 1948, died on Friday, February 13, 1981, in Massachusetts, where he was preparing to teach the spring semester at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Born in Kansas City, Missouri, on November 23, 1913, Professor Bunting attended the public schools and junior college of that city. After a short stay as a student at the University of Kansas, he transferred to the University of Illinois in 1934, where three years later he received a baccalaureate degree in architectural engineering. From Illinois he went to Harvard University, and it was there that he completed his doctoral dissertation, "The Architectural History of the Back Bay District in Boston."

His studies were interrupted during World War II when, as a conscientious objector, he worked from 1942 to 1946 in forestry camps and mental hospitals under the sponsorship of the American Friends Service Committee. He continued this service as a volunteer until 1948, when he joined the faculty at the University of New Mexico. He served his entire academic career at this University, first as Assistant Professor, then as Associate Professor and Professor.

These unadorned facts do little to suggest the University's immense good fortune in having attracted Bainbridge Bunting to its faculty. Those who know our now substantial program in the history of art and its distinguished faculty may find it hard to envision its past. When Bain came to this campus he *was* the faculty; the library was inadequate and the slide collection miniscule. Undaunted, Bain set about with energy and determination to build what was needed here. He was devoted to the University. He was, above all, devoted to his students, and they were devoted to him. By the hundreds they were inspired not only by Bainbridge Bunting, the Harvard scholar, but by Bainbridge Bunting, the teacher and the man. Through the quality of his mind, through his warmth and zest for life, he demonstrated to countless students the true meaning of the intellectural life. He made them *want* to learn. Such teachers are rare, and we should honor them.

Bain's infectious enthusiasm permeated every phase of his work. It was typical that when he moved here from New England he responded to the adobe architecture of New Mexico with the same perception and excitement that he had brought to the study of Back Bay Boston. He entered fully into the life of New Mexico. He was for seven years Co-Editor of the state's architectural journal, *New Mexico Architecture.* He later became a Trustee of the Albuquerque Museum and a member of the Old Town Architectural Review Board. He was author of numerous articles on the architecture of New Mexico; of three books, *Taos Adobes* (1964), *Of Earth and Timbers Made* (1974), and *The Early Architecture of New Mexico* (1976); and of studies in progress on Zuni Pueblo and the architecture of John Gaw Meem. In recognition of these important contributions to the history of architecture in New Mexico, he was recipient in 1978 of the Governor's Award in the Arts.

In parallel with his study of New Mexican architecture, Bain continued his research in Massachusetts. Beginning in the mid-1960s, he undertook an extensive study of the architectural history of Cambridge, resulting in a four-volume work, published by the Cambridge Historical Commission. In 1968 and 1975 he taught in the summer session at Harvard University. At the time of his death he had substantially completed a history of architecture on the Harvard campus, scheduled for publication by the Harvard University Press.

Retirement from the active teaching faculty in 1978 did not mean retirement for Bainbridge Bunting. If anything, his pace became quicker. His joy in life was immense, and he looked forward to all manner of new accomplishments. We are the poorer that these will not now be completed. But we are the richer for what he did accomplish; we are the richer for his many contributions to the University and to New Mexico; we are the richer for having known him.

Memorial Minute presented by Clinton Adams and Adopted by the Faculty Senate, March 10, 1981

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The knowledge business

1980 Honor Awards



The New Mexico Society of Architects Annual Awards Program is a highly respected tribute to architectural excellence. The selection is made on the basis of design excellence, sensitivity to human and functional needs and to the built environment. The purpose of this Awards Program is to encourage a high level of architecture, recognize the clients and architects who have distinguished themselves by their accomplishments and to inform the public of the high architectural quality being brought to bear in the physical environment.

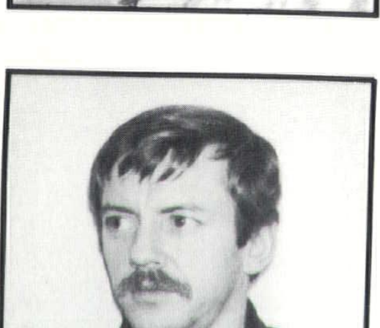
The 1980 Awards Jury included three members of the Santa Fe Chapter, New Mexico Society of Architects, who reviewed projects from around the state submitted on an anonymous basis. From these works they chose to designate one award of honor for work in each of four categories: new buildings-commercial, new buildings-institutional, new buildings-residential, and restoration-historic preservation. This year's jury included the following members:

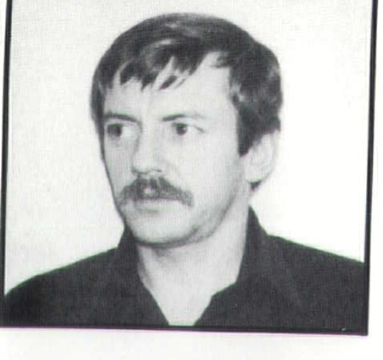
The Jury

Mark M. Jones, A.I.A.
Awards Jury, Chairman

Principal of the Mark Jones Corporation of Santa Fe, Architects and Land Planners, Mr. Jones is a graduate of the University of Southern California. Prior to his present practice including pioneering work in passive solar design for residential and commercial buildings, he was in practice in Los Angeles and in New Mexico with Los Alamos Scientific Laboratories.

His publications include articles in Solar Age, Sunset and Popular Science Magazines, and he has been a frequent contributor to national passive solar conferences. A director of the New Mexico Society of Architects, he is a member of the Santa Fe Chapter, A.I.A.

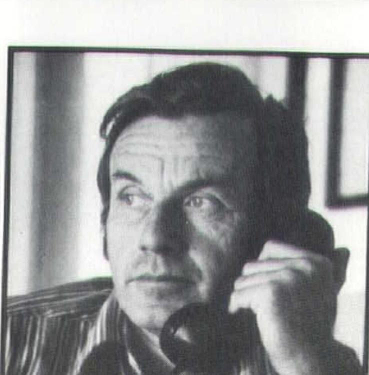




Michael F. Bauer, A.I.A.
Awards Juror

A graduate of Cooper Union in New York, Mr. Bauer is a partner in the Santa Fe firm The Architects Atelier, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Santa Fe Chapter, A.I.A. He has served on the New Mexico Arts Commission in reviewing grant applications for architecture and environmental arts, and has been active in projects involving historic documentation as well as in residential and commercial design with emphasis on passive solar energy applications.

His publications include, "Planning Idea; Take to the Streets", *Progressive Architecture*, August 1968, and he was a recipient of an Experimental Arts Program Award at the State University of New York at Albany in 1961. He is a registered architect in the state of New Mexico.



John P. Conron, F.A.I.A.
Awards Juror

A partner in the Santa Fe firm of Conron & Lent, Architects, Mr. Conron was chairman of the 1980 New Mexico Society of Architects Convention held in Santa Fe. He is a member of The College of Fellows, American Institute of Architects, and is editor of New Mexico Architecture, the official publication of the New Mexico Society of Architects. He is also a fellow of the American Society of Interior Designers.

Conron and Lent received a preservation award for restoration work on The Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe, at the 1980 national conference of the American Society of Interior Designers.

He served on the New Mexico Cultural Properties Review Committee for 12 years, and has done restoration and preservation work throughout the state. His book, *Socorro—A Historic Survey*, was published by the University of New Mexico Press late in 1980.

Honor Award

Flatow, Moore, Bryan & Associates

New Buildings: Commercial

Willow Creek Office Building
Idaho Falls, Idaho

Willow Creek Office Building represents a major committment by EG&G, the Department of Energy, and Flatow, Moore, Bryan and Associates Architects, to meet standards of low energy consumption.

The building in Idaho Falls is sited adjacent to a city park on the banks of the Snake River, contains 284,000 sq. ft., and houses 1500 people of the administrative offices of EG&G, Idaho.

A computer run life-cycle cost analysis revealed that a heat pump system with thermal storage in water tanks would be 54% more cost effective than any other system. The 284,000 square foot facility consumes less than 38,000 Btu's per square foot per year (measured April 1979—April 1980) and operates 26% more efficient than the new energy standard of 54,000 Btu's per square foot per year set by the Department of Energy. Comparable office buildings consume 125,000 to 150,000 Btu's per square foot per year. The Willow Creek Building was designed to take special advantage of natural energy sunlight and body heat—and to utilize today's efficient lighting and heat transfer technology. The major energy conservation features included in the design of the new model office building are as follows:

Heat from lights and people is captured to provide all the heat necessary to maintain building temperatures until outside temperature drops to -6°F.

High-pressure, sodium-vapor lighting reduces energy consumption to 50% of that used by conventional lighting systems.

Reflective, tilted windowsills reflect natural light into the building's perimeter zones.

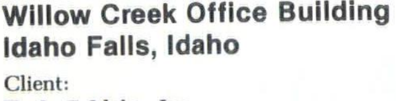
A four-compartment, 200,000-gallon storage tank allows:

1. Heat storage and recovery.
2. Power purchase during off-peak hours.
3. Energy savings under future time-of-day billings.
4. Cold water storage for cooling.

Two, 250-ton chiller/heat pumps recapture heat from lights and people to heat and cool the air system and storage tank.

The HVAC system is portioned into 309, individually controlled zones. Small, local water heaters heat water used in lavatories.

The result is a 375% increase in energy efficiency over that of the buildings replaced by the existing Willow Creek Building.



Willow Creek Office Building
Idaho Falls, Idaho

Client:
Eg & G Idaho, Inc.

Architect:
Flatow, Moore, Bryan & Associates
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Design Team:
Bill Jette, A.I.A.
Rusty Shaffer

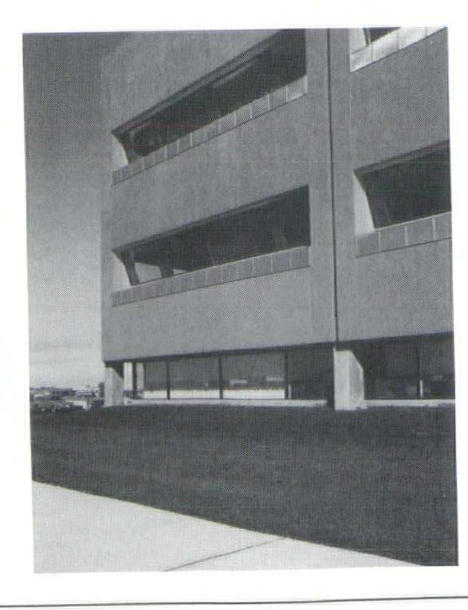
Interior Design:
Johnnie Gillespie

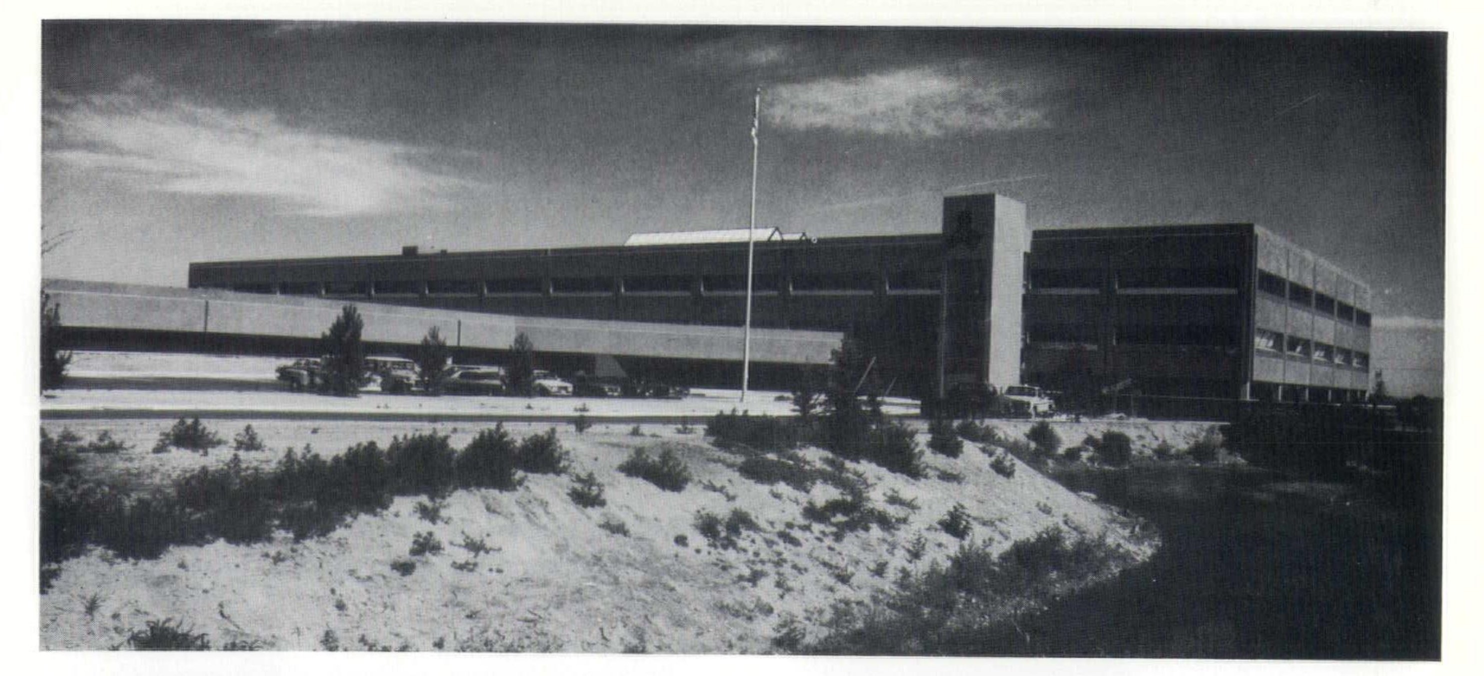
Structural Engineer:
Ketcham, Konkel, Barrett,
Nickel, Austin, Inc.

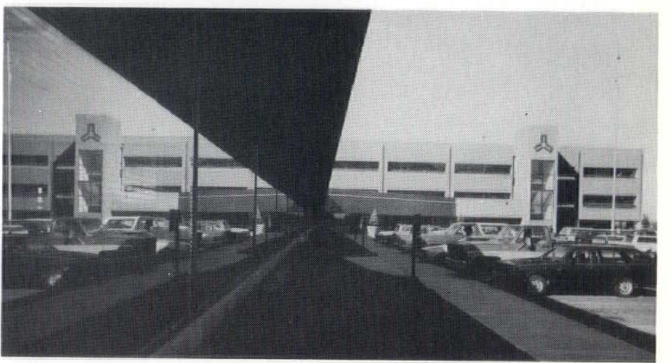
Mechanical Engineer:
Bridgers & Paxton Consulting Engineers, Inc.

Electrical Engineer:
Uhl & Lopez Engineers, Inc.

General Contractor:
Petry-Vappi, Inc.
Denver, Colorado

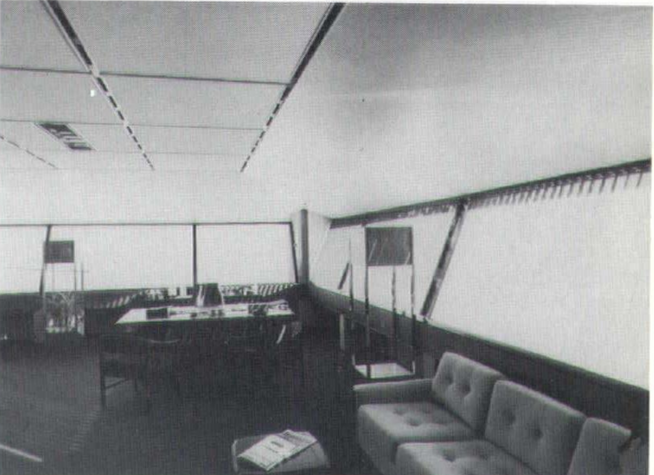












Jury Comments

This large, 287,000 sq. ft. office building for a high technology corporation is a simple, direct and strong solution of surprising economy. It incorporates a number of state of the art energy strategies.

Through use of recessed, sloping windows and mirrored stainless steel sills, the designers were able to better distribute daylight to the interior of the building.

The daylighting concept is a good fit with the open office interior arrangement. The central escalator court, which is open and spacious, adds a festive relief to the extensive office floors. The emphasis of the existing creek and use of the strong stairtower combine to announce and enhance the building entry.

Honor Award

Luna Associates Architects/Planners

New Buildings: Institutional

El Dorado School Santa Fe, New Mexico

This school's major education program concept is to return to uncomplicated simple and direct time-proven traditional teacher-pupil relationships. The emphasis for each teacher to control the process, means, and pace of their students allows other intrinsic values to be formulated at a very young age. Children at this level by nature tend to be very active. A delicate balance of the atmosphere should be achieved for the learning process. This space should be calming and yet cheerful.

The major design response was to integrate the passive solar aspects of heating, cooling (natural ventilation) and lighting to create the "Integrated Passive Solar System". All aspects of energy conservation are coupled with this concept as follows:

1. Building was buried and bermed to 4', providing a constant geo-thermal temperature of 55% and reducing 80% of the heated envelope to an effective exposed height of 4'0".

2. Berms and windbreak landscaping were also located beyond the building to deflect prevailing and storm winds over the building.

3. Passive solar heating provides 81.7% of heating requirements through the use of a monitor. The monitored space contains a precast concrete-tee heat sink to store heat and to maintain a temperature through unoccupied hours. Electric heat pumps (water to air) provide back-up heating and cooling.

4. Natural lighting provides a 51.56% energy savings in the classroom, corridors, and multipurpose room. This was achieved through monitors with polished aluminum blinds and parabolic reflectors and through the use of skylights.

5. Natural ventilation provides 45% of cooling and ventilation requirements through flue action of operable windows and gravity vents in clearstory monitors.

Materials: Maintenance free, Corten Steel, New Dryvit system of exterior coating, "Ultra Violet Resistive" cold reflective roofing, masonry and wood construction.

New Mexico's Department of Energy and Minerals states that "this new school has been very carefully planned to insure maximum efficiency and may prove to be the prototype for new schools in northern New Mexico." The Department's Energy Conservation and Management Division has provided a grant under which the Santa Fe Public Schools and New Mexico State University will do a two-year cost effectiveness study of the energy-saving components of the school.

El Dorado School Santa Fe, New Mexico

Client:
Board of Education
Santa Fe Public Schools

Architect:
Luna Associates Architects/Planners
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Structural Engineer:
Earl Pat Wood

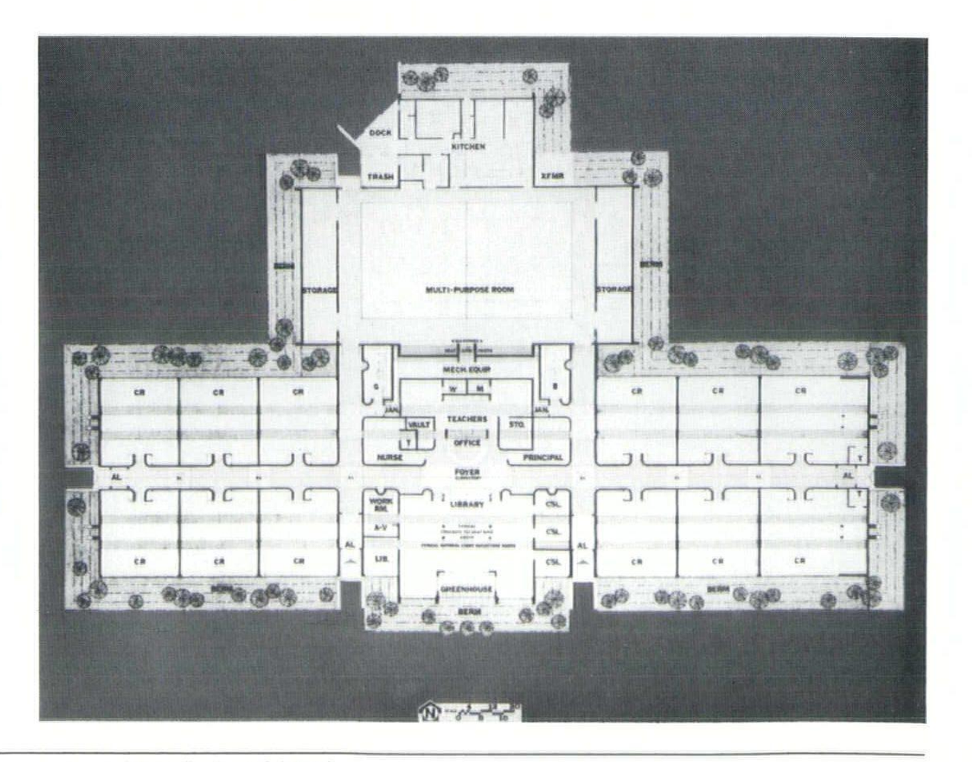
Mechanical Engineer:
Bridgers & Paxton Consulting Engineers, Inc.

Electrical Engineer:
Roger Bybee

Civil Engineer:
Ytuarte Engineering

Solar Consultant:
Douglas Roberts, Research Engineer
New Mexico Solar Energy Institute

General Contractor:
John R. Lavis Contractor, Inc.



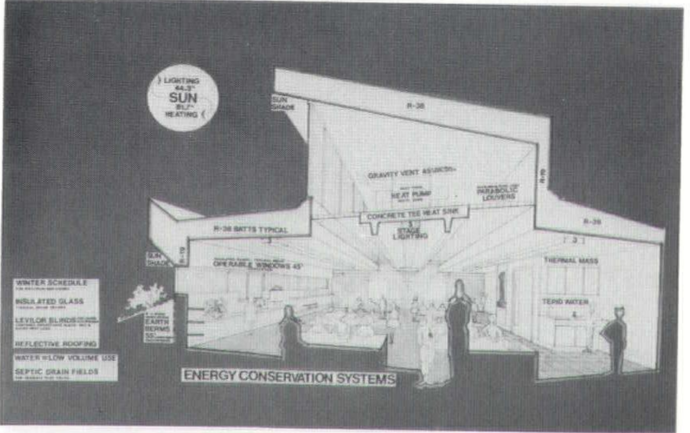


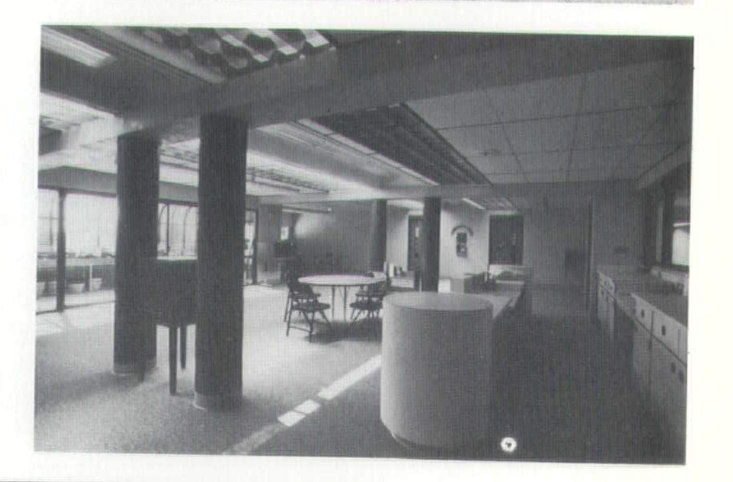
Jury Comments:

Using a single axis geometry, the building's form is a strong statement deriving from the solar and other energy concepts incorporated in the design. The building is well integrated into the site, using extensive berming.

In addition to the berming and other energy conservation features, the solar system integrates mass heat storage, well distributed daylighting, and redistribution of heat to the multipurpose spaces at the north side of the building.

The building is perhaps most notable as a step forward on the road to an integration of architecture and energy.







Honor Award

Alianza Arquitectos: An Architects' Alliance

New Buildings: Residential

A Private Residence North Palm Beach, Florida

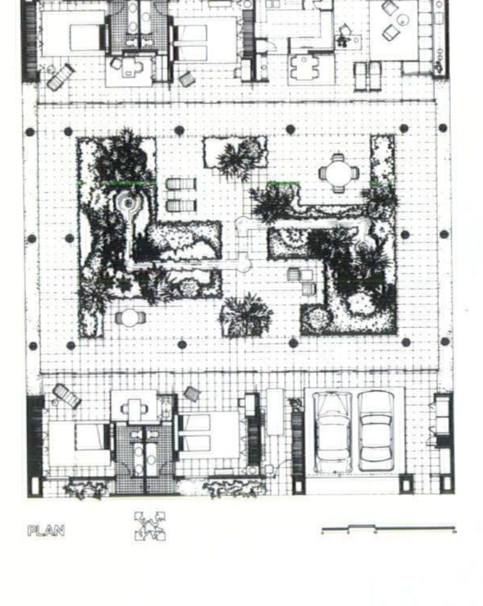
The desire to retain as many palms as possible in their natural growth pattern indicated the division of the program into two "pavilions", linked by covered "cloisters", surrounding and defining an open palm court 40' X 60'. This becomes the principal "room" of the house, onto which all interior spaces open thru sliding glass doors.

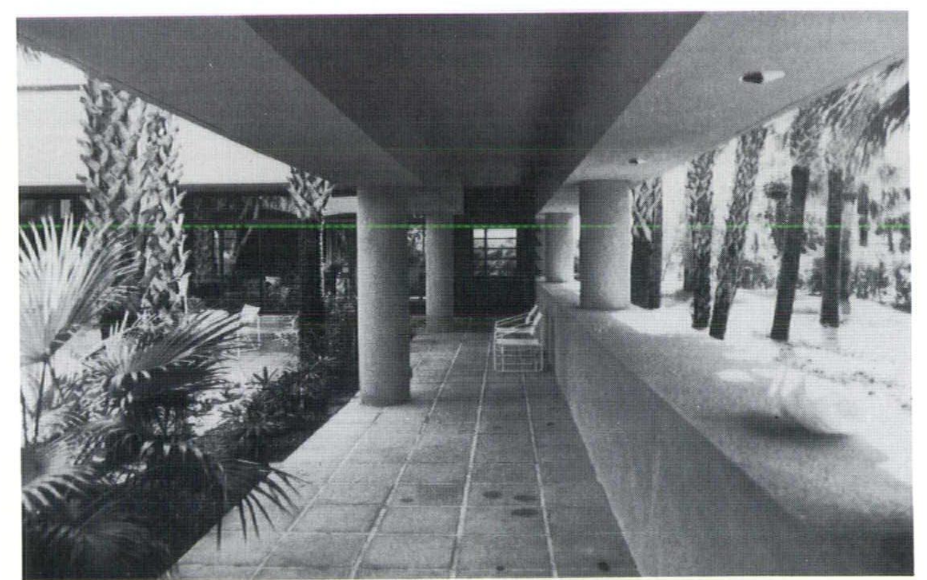
Living spaces are across the palm court, and sleeping rooms are divided into two suites, one on either side of the court; each containing two bedroom-bath units. During the day sliding doors may be opened to provide access between rooms, while at night bedrooms may be closed off and entered directly from the palm court. The "guest suite" on the entry side includes a cooking unit in its "master bedroom", with table for dining, so that side of the house may be in use independently of the "family side."

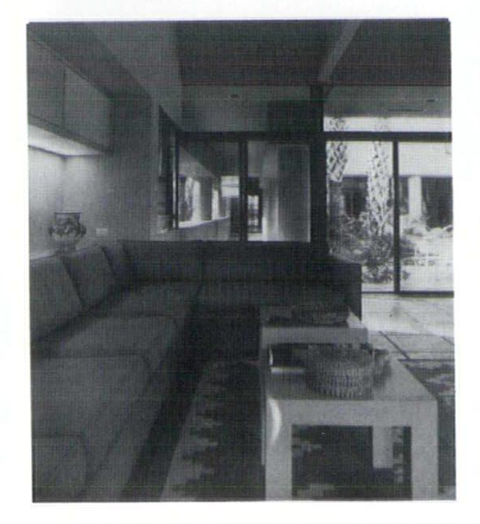
The orientation at approximately 45° to north allows predominate northeast winter winds to flow through the palm court. Interior spaces have shaded louvered windows on exterior elevations and sliding doors toward palm court so that air flow through rooms can be regulated and use of back-up air conditioning kept to a minimum during temperate winter months.

The stuccoed cinder block structure, typical throughout this area, incorporates a bond beam, expressed as a band above openings on all elevations, and concrete columns anchoring the frame for hurricane resistance.

The covered loggias and cloisters recall the sensible pre-airconditioning architecture of Addison Mizner and the other architects who created the Palm Beach style.







A Private Residence North Palm Beach, Florida

Architect:
Alianza Arquitectos: An Architects' Alliance
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Robert W. Peters, A.I.A., Partner-in-Charge

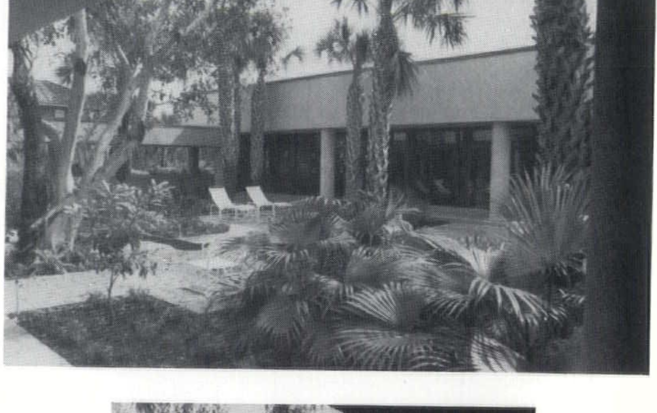
Landscape Architect:
Richard K. Discher

Interior Design:
Robert W. Peters, A.I.A.

General Contractor:
Con McKinley, Inc.
North Palm Beach, Florida

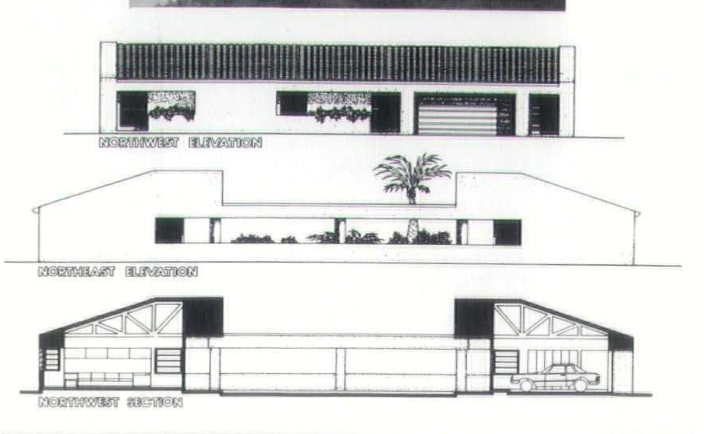












Jury Comments

A well executed formal solution with a positive sophistication of detail and massing.

The building is enriched by the overlaying of a formal patio scheme onto the irregular, existing placement of native palm trees.

The use of louvered sash and sliding patio doors, coupled with the orientation of the palm court, encourages natural ventilation in a manner reminiscent of the pre-airconditioning era. The design reflects the Spanish Colonial Revival Style heritage of Palm Beach in a straight-forward contemporary manner.

Honor Award

Van H. Gilbert
Architect

Restoration/Historic Preservation

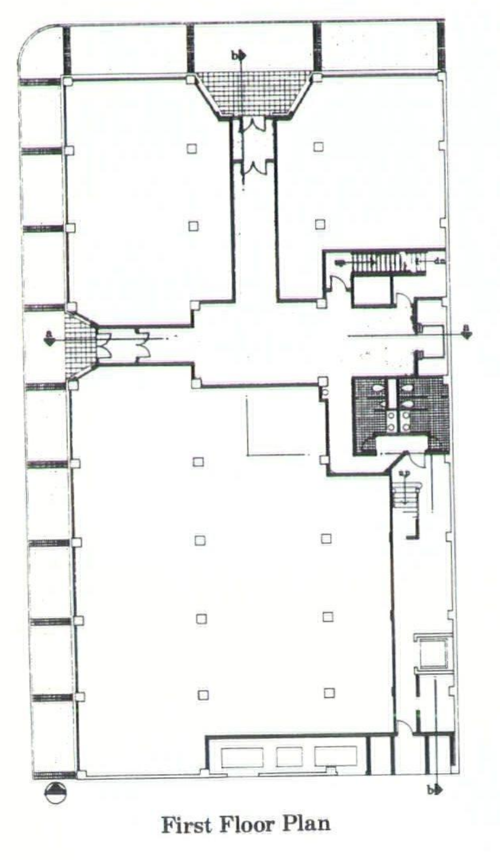
Rosenwald Building Restoration
Albuquerque, New Mexico

The Rosenwald Restoration was the first restored commercial building in Albuquerque to be placed on the National Historic Register, State Historic Register, and to be designated as an Albuquerque landmark. The original Rosenwald Building was designed by Trost & Trost in 1909. Construction was completed in 1910 and the grand opening of this first retail department store in the area occurred on October 1, 1910. The Rosenwald Building, as the original retail structure in the area, played a significant role in the history and economic vitality of the City of Albuquerque.

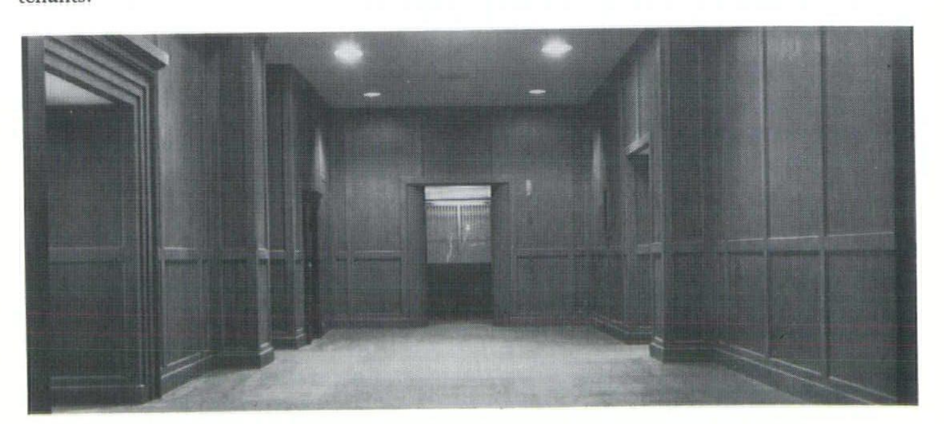
The main exterior features restored were the Central Avenue entry and the building facades facing Central Avenue and facing Fourth Street. The original Central Avenue entry was recessed and extended vertically two stories. This feature was a key element of the restoration. The original window wall facing Fourth Street had been blocked in over the years. For the restoration the window wall along Central Avenue and along Fourth Street was designed to match its original configuration. The Mississippi prism glass transoms at the second and third floors were cleaned and replaced as necessary. The exterior ornamental details surrounding both the Central Avenue entry and the windows were restored to the original condition. The original elevator was restored and renovated to meet current requirements for a functional elevator. The original steel staircase, which had been brought from Illinois, was also restored. The redesigned office space surrounds the main floor lobby and the elevator lobbies on the second and third floors.

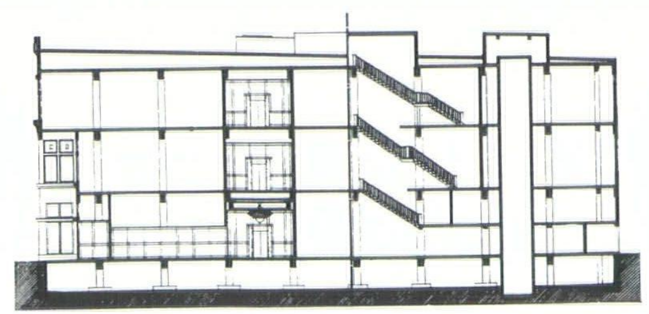
Energy conservation was an important issue. Without affecting the appearance of the building, the window area was reduced by 48 percent. This was accomplished through double insulated glazing for the lower portions of the windows on the north, west, and south sides of the building and using spandrel glass lined with insulation on the upper portions of the west and southside windows. All glass areas were double glazed, entry vestibules were incorporated, 1½" of insulation was applied to the interior of the 7" thick, poured-in-place concrete walls, and 10" of batt insulation was placed in the roof. These measures brought the building within present day energy conservation standards without adversely affecting the appearance or function of the building.

The Rosenwald Building now stands as a fully-occupied office building, meeting today's rigid standards of efficiency, flexibility, and convenience, while maintaining the character of the original design. The leasable spaces have been designed to accommodate either partitioned or open-office arrangements, and both are currently being successfully used by the building's tenants.



First Floor Plan





Section bb

Rosenwald Building Restoration
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Client:
Bruce J. Pierce & Associates, General Partner
Wayne Lovelady, John Chandler & Bob Buelle, Limited Partners
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Architect:
Van H. Gilbert, Architect
Albuquerque, New Mexico

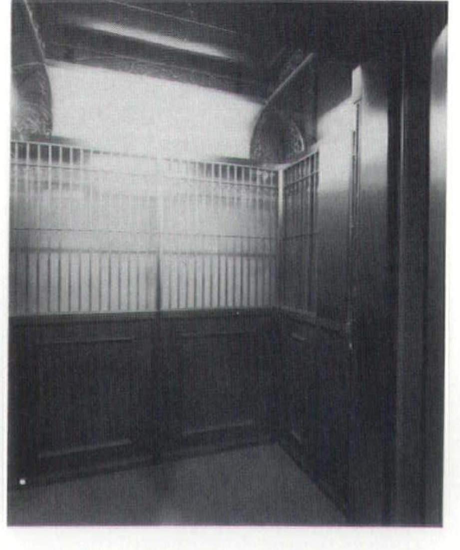
Design Team:
Van H. Gilbert
James Wright

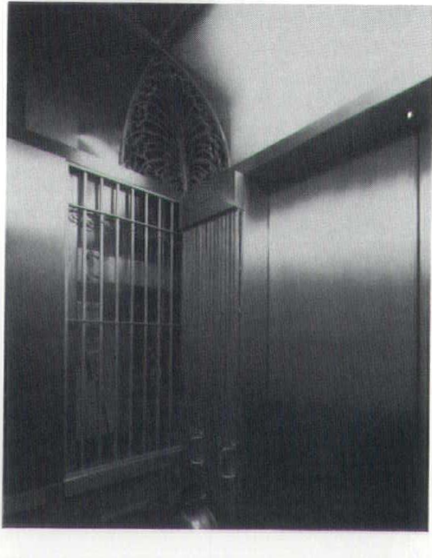
Structural Engineer:
Randy Holt & Associates

Mechanical Engineer:
Walker Engineers, Inc.

Electrical Engineer:
Tierra Del Sol & Don Fowler

General Contractor:
Landgraf Construction Company
Albuquerque, New Mexico







Jury Comments

The business community of Albuquerque has taken a much needed step forward in the retention of the Rosenwald Brothers Building.

The preservation of this 1910 building has been made possible by adaptive re-use.

This preservation solution is an interesting example of the tension created by the requirements of literal historic restoration, and the energy as well as other economic imperatives, involved in the private sector adaptive reuse of buildings. The apparent 48% reduction in window area is an example of that tension.

The restoration of the image of the original Rosenwald Brothers first floor has been carried out in a quiet, dignified manner. The jury expressed the hope that this building would set a precedent for greater re-use of our existing building stock.

BOOK REVIEW

Old & New Architecture: Design Relationship.
From a conference sponsored by: National Trust for Historic Preservation; Latrobe Chapter, Society of Architectural Historians; Washington Metropolitan Chapter, American Institute of Architects. The Preservation Press: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1980.
Reviewed by Spencer Wilson.

The Historic Preservation movement has come a long way from restoration of individual structures as static museums to preservation of whole, living, neighborhoods and even entire towns. For the most part this kind of piece-meal preservation was done with little attention being paid to intrusive, ill-conceived or down-right unsympathetic buildings. More recently, however, greater attention is being paid by preservationists, architects, and city planners to the problem of new construction in historic areas. The question is, how to arrive at a "design relationship" between historic, preserved buildings and districts, and how to recognize that new construction will happen within the context of historic surroundings. The purpose of this collection of essays is to attempt to answer that question.

This volume is sponsored by the organizations most closely connected to both preservation and the design of new buildings. The contributors are among some of the most concerned architects and preservationists. The National Trust has done a great service in publishing this book.

There are probably no definitive answers to providing for change, both old and new, in relation to historic areas. But the contributors to this book do offer some provocative ideas in suggesting that there are solutions. As James Biddle, a past-president of the National Trust says in his preface: "Recognizing that change is inevitable, we are very much concerned with the concept of change management. Change should be orderly, deliberate and relate to existing structures. In advocating the management of inevitable change, we do not assert that the only routes to follow are replication...as strategy." The modern and contemporary building may well become the landmark of the future to be preserved by some future preservationists. With that as a starting point, the various collaborators proceed to wrestle with the question. The essays are supported with profuse and excellent illustrations.

This book is not casual reading. It provokes thoughtful and careful reading and is a must for anyone interested in the question of relating new construction to preservation of the old.

The AIA Endorses Goal of Reagan's Economic Recovery Plans

VAIL, Colo., March 10, 1981—In response to President Ronald Reagan's economic recovery proposals for the nation, the Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects today endorsed a policy statement supporting the overall goals of the Administration to bring federal spending under control, reduce the tax burden and streamline the regulatory process.

Recognizing its commitment to sound public policy, the AIA will examine carefully all proposals and, where appropriate, offer constructive funding alternatives to budget cuts. In particular, the 37,000-member national professional society will address such significant policy concerns as energy, housing, arts and humanities and historic preservation.

In a letter to President Reagan, AIA President R. Randall Vosbeck, FAIA, expressed the Board's endorsement of the President's concept and plan, but noted that in a number of cases the Administration's proposals are in direct conflict with existing AIA policy.

The policy statement:

"The American Institute of Architects is fully appreciative and supportive of the vital importance, for our nation's economic health, of curbing inflation and cost escalations by reducing Federal spending.

"We further recognize that on the surface, such budgetary controls and reductions may appear contrary to the majority of AIA's public policies relating to improving the quality of life of all our people and of emphasizing the importance of architectural design, historic preservation and our natural environment in achieving the goal of a better quality of life.

"However, we believe that the ideals, goals and objectives espoused in our public policies are not necessarily contradictory to better management and budgetary restrictions of our Federal establishment. Further, we believe that if every special interest segment of our society supports Federal budget reductions in all areas *except* those of their special interest, the broad objectives of improving our nation's economic health will never be achieved."

Review Seminar for NCARB Examination

Albuquerque May 23-24, 1981
University of New Mexico

This workshop is designed to assist candidates in preparation for part "A", site planning and design portion of the NCARB exam. The workshop will review how to identify, evaluate and organize a solution to the design problem and then present a design problem based on the current exam requirements. Individual assistance will be available during the 12 hour session as well as a group critique on the second morning.

INSTRUCTORS:

Bill Cantrell, A.I.A., Visiting Professor, Division of Architecture, Texas Tech University, former member and chairman, Texas Board of Architectural Examiners.

James Burran, A.I.A., former member and chairman, New Mexico Board of Registration for Architects, Associate Professor, Division of Architecture, Texas Tech University.

For further info or to register, call 806/742-2354. Architecture Seminar, c/o Division of Continuing Education, Texas Tech Univ., Box 4110, Lubbock, TX 79409.

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